Also of What She Has Said and What she Hasn't Said-Two More Bank Experts in Handwriting Think That Molineux Wrote All the Disputed Writings.

Emma Elizabeth Miller, the young woman who sold the silver bottle holder which was enclosed in the box with the bottle of poisoned brome seltzer that was sent to Harry S. Cornish, was on the stand a large part of yesterday at the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, who took a dose of the poison. On her direct examination Miss Miller merely testified that she had sold the hottle holder. Her cross-examination began with the request to Molineux, the prisoner, to stand up. This was made by his counsel. Then he said; "Miss Miller, did you sell this bottle holder to

the defendant? She looked Molineux in the face and said:

'Are you sure of that?" asked Mr. Weeks,

"I am absolutely sure of it," she said. "Is there any possibility of your being mistaken," asked Mr. Weeks.

No, there is no possibility," replied Miss Miller. Miss Miller's direct examination had occu-

pied less than ten minutes. Her cross-examination occupied less than five minutes, but the moment it was finished District Attorney Osborne reopened the direct and kept it up almost the entire day. Mr. Osborne has stated that he did not expect to be able to prove that Molineux actually bought the poison holder personally. He said after the adjournment of the court yesterday afternoon that he never expected to prove that, and yet after Miss Miller had refused to identify Molineux as the man who bought it Mr. Osborne devoted all of his time and all of his energy—though she was his own witness-to the endeavor to break down her testimony.

Mr. Osborne is a very determined young man. He has a square jaw. He found in Miss Miller a most determined young woman with a jaw just as square as his own. He tried to trap her many times, and failing, he tried to imbress upon the jury that he had trapped her. But he had not, and she left the stand after again repeating the declaration that Molineux certainly was not the man who bought the bottle holder. The friends of Molineux took a view of Miss Miller's testimony different from the District Attorney's, and said that they considered it very important indeed, because in spite of Mr. Osborne's statements, his manner of cross-examination showed that he had really expected at least to create in the minds of the jurymen the impression that Molineux was the purchaser of the bottle holder.

The first witness called at the morning session of the trial was Charles Jacobs, a cigar manufacturer, of this city. Rudolph F. Heilles, a friend of Molineux, and one of the first witnesses called by the prosecution, had testifled that he had-with the knowledge of Molineux-written a letter to Stearns & Co. in Detroit, requesting information about A. A. Harpster. He testified that Jacobs A. A. Harpster. He testified that Jacobs signed the letter. There is in the case as an exhibit a letter written to Stearns and Company asking practically the same questions and signed H. Cornish, It is one of the letters that the prosecution asserts Molineux wrote. Jacobs testified that Heilles brought a letter to Stearns & Co, to him with a request that he sign it, and that he compiled with the request. The proprietor of the patent medicine, into a box of which cyanide of mercury had been introduced, and which was found in H.C. Barnet's coom after Barnet's death, identified the box as one of the sample box is that he gave away. He identified a letter signed H. Cornish, asking for a sample of the medicine. He identified a

that she has. Mr. Osborne wanted to create a doubt about the hour so that it would be impossible for Molineux to prove that at the nour the sale was made he was not in Newark. Next he started in to discredit Miss Miller's declaration that Molineux was not the purchaser. He had a lot of newpaper interviews from which he read. He tried to get Miss Miller to say that she had said that the purchaser of the article stood directly under a light in the store. Miss Miller said that she had made no such statement. Then he tried to get her to say that the man was not near the light, and Miss Miller declared he was not under the light, but he was sufficiently in the light, and Miss Miller declared he was not under the light, but he was sufficiently in the light to be seen.

"I want you to strike that out as not responsive," declared Mr. Osborne. "Strike it out. She shouldn't have volunteered that."

"I will not strike it out," said the Recorder.
One of the interviews with Miss Miller which Mr. Osborne had was in the Newark Frening News. Mr. Osborne referred to it as a signed statement. Miss Miller declared emphatically that she had never made a signed statement for anybody; then she identified the interview and said that it was the substance of ther interview, but she thought it had been changed considerably.

Q. You also made a statement for the New York Journal, did you not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How much money did you receive for that Q. You also made a statement for the New lork Journal, did you not? A. Yes, sir. Q. How much money did you receive for that latement? A. \$125.

statement? A. \$125. Q. You also made a statement for the New York World? A. I made no statement at all Q. Do you mean to say that you didn't make statement to a representative of the World? I made no statement to the New York Mr. Osborne shook a copy of the Worldin his hand as he went at the witness hammer and tongs. But she stuck to it that she hadn't taiked ton World reporter.

Q. How much money did you receive from newspapers altorether? A. The sum I first named. Well, you ought to have got more than that the information that you have." declared Q. How many statements have you made to

spapers: A. Two. One to a Newark per, correcting misstatements made in all the papers, and the other to the How much did you get from the Newark

SIPTION OF THE PURCHASER. a say that this man came in in a hurry? he push his way between two women aw every evidence of haste? A. He didn't but I can't say that he seemed Miller said that she first told of a lettle holder to Detectives Carey She gave a description of the them and it was accurate. he was a slight height, with a sandy Vandyke With th on of the beard, this descrip-

say that he was of delicate sourced to be refined and cul-be looked like a gentleman. In the you say he was of delicate in the you say he was of delicate in refined and cultured? A I study those words. the said Mr. Osborne. "Well, I'll you did. You made a statement weeks ago, didn't you?" Twish to qualify my opinion by saying that the address on the poison package may have been written by some one else, replied Mr. Gh. And I asked you that question? A. And I

token that he had got the winess. Then he said, "didn't he abpear to belong to the working class?"

"No, sir, he did not appear to belong to the working class?"

"No, sir, he did not appear to belong to the working class."

"No, sir, he did not appear to belong to the working class."

"As I remember him, it occurred to me that he was a man of only a few words, and he didn't say more than he had to. He was a man of gentlemantly appearance: slight, of medium height, with a sandy Vandyke beard."

Q. Miss Miller, do you know in this whole world anybody who fills that description? A. Oh, yes; lots of men do. Many men wear Vandyke beards of sandy color.

Q. I asked you did you ever see one who filled it? A. Yes, I have seen dozens who led it.

filled it.
Q. Did you ever see a hundred? A. I don't know. I guess probably I have.
Q. So you wouldn't be able to pick out the man to whom you sold this bottle holder? A. I don't think I would swear positively to the man.
Q. Why, as a matter of fact, Miss Miller, didn't it happen only the other night that your sister, the woman with whom you live, said to you, 'now are you certain whether it was a man or a woman?" Only night before last, didn't she ask you that? A. She certainly did. And I replied that I was certain that it was a man.

Q. Oh, you were willing to say that? A. Yes,

Q. Oh, you were willing to say that? A. Yes, I was.
Q. The truth of it is that you might have got the purchaser of that holder mixed with some other customer, now isn't it? A. It is certainly not the case.
Q. What did he ask you for? A. Well, he came into the store and asked me if we had such a thing as would hold a bottle of bromoseltzer for a lady's dressing case, and I looked through the novelties in the case and found this, and I showed it to the woman next to me and toid her what the man wanted and asked her if she would sell him that as a bottle holder. She said, "Yes, if he wants it. Sell him anything," and I sold it to him.

The explanation of this is that the so-called bottle holder was never intended for that, but as a match box. It happened to be the size that would hold a bromo-seltzer bottle.

Miss Miller testified that the man who made the purchase was pale and had gray eyes. Molineux is pale and has gray eyes, and while doing his best to discredit everything else that the young woman swore to, Mr. Osborne had her repeat this statement that the purchaser was pale and had gray eyes at every five minutes during the rest of her examination.

THE BUTCHER BOY.

THE BUTCHER BOY.

Q. Your father didn't like reporters, did he No.

Q And one morning when one came to see
but, didn't he tell him to go away, and didn't
lis man go ground to the back door and say
e was the butcher hoy and didn't you talk to
im then? A. I don't talk to butcher boys.
Q. Didn't you say to this man that it was beyeen 3 and 4 o'clock when you sold this botcholder. A. I have no recollection of any
man in the contraction. Didn't you talk to this reporter who repre-

ed himself as a butcher boy? A. No.
And wasn't his name C. W. Sands of the
York Journal? A. I never remember any such incident as you describe.

Q. Did Mr. Arnold ever talk to you about Mr.
Molineux? A. I think that he did speak of it Once.

Q. And didn't he say it was a shame that dilineux should be accused of this crime? A.

I think he did.

Q. And on the 2d of January didn't Weeks take Molineux out to your place of business?

A. Yes, and I said that I had never met the gentleman before. entleman before. Q. Yes, that's what you said, but they didn't and Molineux up among a lot of people and sk you to identify him? A. (Considerably surprised) Why, no.

You remember Weeks and Molineux comprised) Why, no.
Q. You remember Weeks and Molineux coming out there? A. Yes.
Q. How was Molineux dressed that day? A. Hooked at his face. I didn't look at his clothes.
Q. I want to test your memory as to beards.
Didn't you say to one of the detectives after that visit of Mr. Weeks that he had a black beard? A. No. I thought that Mr. Weeks had a gray beard.

should not recovered that Heighes toroid a steller of some in an other height of the property of the plant that when the comparison of the plant that the compiled with the reposed. The property of the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the plant that the compiled with the reposed of the plant that the plant that the compiled with sealing that and that the plant that the compiled with sealing that the plant that HER CONFRONTATION WITH MOLINEUX. Mr. Weeks's beard is a very light blond. Mr.

The Recorder took up the examination of the witness here. He asked: "You say that you could not by any possibility identify the man who purchased that holder?"
"I don't think that I could." said Miss Miller.
"I had a very vivid idea of him, of his general appearance at the time, but I don't know whether I would be able to identify him now. If I saw a man and the whole recollection of the thing caure before me as I saw him. I suppose I would have to remember it."

Q. Since you are unable to identify the man to whom you sold this, how is it that you are able to swear that this defendant is not the man? A. I can tell much better who isn't the man than I can who is the man.

Q. To whom did you first tell the story of the man's having a Vandyke beard? A. To the detectives.

Q. Did you ever notice a man with a Vandyke beard before? A. Why, certainly. I know a Vandyke beard. It is short on the sides and comes down to a point.
Q. Well, had you ever seen one before? A. Ob. yes. Q. Well, had you ever seen one before? A. Oh. yes.
Q. Have you ever seen one since? A. Why, certainly.
Q. Could you tell whether the Vandyke beard was false or real? A. I don't know.
Mr. Osborne wanted to ask Miss Miller some more questions, but the Recorder said he thought he had heard sufficient, and Detective Carey was called. Detective Carey told Mr. Osborne that he had just come from Newark; that he had been sent out there for the purpose of getting as a witness the woman who stood by Miss Miller when she sold the bottle helder. It was the purpose of the prosecution to show that he had been unable to get her and that she had refused to come and testify. The Recorder would not permit him to go any turther than to say that he had gone to

her and that she had refused to come and tes-tily. The Recorder would not permit him to go any turther than to say that he had gone to Newark for a purpose. Leonard C. Levy of the firm of Morris Her-mann & Co. came next. Molineux was superintendent for Morris Hermann & Co. Mr. Levy testifled merely that he had not directed Robert Zeller, who the prosecu-tion asserts is an important witness, not to come to New York.

TWO MORE EXPERTS SAY MOLINEUX.

Two more witnesses were called. One was John C Emory, receiving teller of the Seabourd National Bank, and the other was George H. Wessels, paying teller of the Chemical National Bank. Each testified that he had examined all the handwriting in the case and believed that it had all been written by one hand and that that hand was Molineux's. Mr. Weeks did not cross-examine Emory.

Wessels was not so positive as Emory. He said that he was satisfied in his own mind that Molineux was the writer of the adress on the poison package, but, he added, "It is possible that it was written by some one else."

O. Possible, but not probable? A. Yes, sir. Wessels told of the extremely careful study he had made of the handwriting, and Mr. Weeks said: "And after all this study that you have described, you wish to qualify your opinion by saying that you think the bandwriting is all the handwriting of one person but you are not certain?"

"I wish to qualify my opinion by saying that

SURE IT.WASN'T MOLINEUX.

SELLER OF THE POISON BOTTLE HOLDER FACES HIM AGAIN.

Prosecution Tries to Discredit Emma Miller's Recollection, but She Is Positive of What She Knows and Doesn't low; Also of What She Has Said and What Ingelass?"

FIREMEN DROP BY DOZENS.

FIREMEN DROP BY DOZENS.

FIREMEN DROP BY DOZENS.

FIREMEN DROP BY DOZENS.

FIREMEN DROP BY DOZENS. Found at Last That a Felt-Lined Pitch

A fire at early breakfast time yesterday in the six-story building at 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth street proved to be the most stubborn and puzzling that Chief Croker had ever seen. It produced such volumes of noxious smoke as to overcome firemen by the score and finally, after being fought for nearly six hours without disclosing the blaze, it was suddenly extinguished without having apparently done more damage to the building than to burn out about half of the floor of the billiard room on the street level.

The building belongs to Charles Appleby of 55 Liberty street. Charles and Frank Star occupy the basement, first and second floors, under the name of the National Bowling Alley, and Dr. W. L. Savage uses the upper floors for a gymnasium and physical training rooms. In the basement are the bowling alleys, the heating apparatus and a storeroom : on the ground floor, billiard tables and a barroom, and s dozen bowling alleys on the second floor.

Frederick Behler, a bartender, found the place full of smoke when he went to open it for business. He says he saw the flames in the rear of the basement before he was driven out. He called to a passing negro to turn in a fire alarm, and this was rung at 6:45 o'clock. Within five minutes the firemen arrived. They saw

nothing for hours but black smoke. The first call took to the scene Engines 23 and 40, and Trucks 4 and 2 under Battallon Chief Binns. The men made rushes into both the first floor rooms and the basement, each of which has an entrance from the street. Welling in great dense clouds from the back of the place on both floors came black smoke to meet them and this was of such a nature that the men were either quickly driven out before it or if they stayed were overcome and either had to be dragged away by their comrades or went staggering out.

After fighting in this way for an hour and having the greater part of the force at his command too much used up to work, Chief Binns sent in a second alarm which brought Engines 54, 26, 8 and 2 and Truck 16. The fresh men were just arriving when Charles Watzel, Patrick Rogan and John Madigan of Engine 23, who were working in the basement under Capt. Tobin, were dragged out. Watzel in so bad a way that a call was sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. From that time the ambulance was kept busy, and at 10 glock ambulance were called from and at 10 o'clock ambulances were called t Flower Hospital and from Bellevue. Men falling so fast after this that no one was ab ork again and some were overcome in this ay four or five times. Chiet Croker arrived soon after the second arm was sent out. He was still so puzzled by effre an hour later that he ordered the en nes that should answer a third alarm to b

the much mortal area for exceeding the passage of the was included a section and the section for the control of eady as the fire might declare itself and the building at once when it did break

AT WORK IN PULITZER HOUSE RUINS.

The Safe to Be Opened in the Presence of Insurance Men-Little Else Saved. The firemen and police were still in charge of he burned-out residence of Joseph Pulitzer at 8 and 10 East Fifty-fifth street yesterday. Representatives of Mr. Pulitzer and of the insurance companies were also there getting out the safe containing the family plate and jewels and making such other salvage as may be pos-

sible. Except for the contents of the safe and some of the cheaper furnishings of the servants' quarters on the top floor, everything in the house was destroyed or so damaged that all its value is gone. Mr. Pulitzer's representative at the house vesterday said that the safe appeared to be all right and that it would be sealed and sent to the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co. until the insurance men could see it opened. To-day the work of clearing up the ruins is expected to begin.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SHORTAGE,

Consumption to Be Kept Down to 75,000,000 Gallons Daily, if Possible. Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply Motfatt of the borough of Brooklyn yesterday took additional measures to limit the consumption of water owing to the steady depletion of the reserve in the storage reservoirs. He is determined, he said, to keep down the consumption to 75,000,000 gailons a day, even should be necessary to cut off the supply from certain districts altogether. The reserve at Ridgewood yesterday amounted to only about 132,000,000 gallons, the lowest since the big break in the main in 1851.

Hamilton Alumni Dinner To-night. To-night the Hamilton College alumni hold their annual banquet at the Hotel Savoy at 6 o'clock. Secretary of War Elihu Root is coming on from Washington for the dinner and ing on from Washington for the dinner and, although he will not be able to stay through, it is expected that he will speak. The principal speaker will be President M. Woolsey Stryker who will deliver an address on Alexander Hamilton. Other alumniwho will speak are Senator Joseph R. Hawley and Edward L. Stevens. Superintendent of Schools for the Borough of Queens. The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackay and the Hon. John A. Taylor will also speak.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES GO UP. Premiums on All Classes of Risks Raised From 10 to 30 Per Cent.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange voted yesterday to increase the premiums on all classes of risks in the Metropolitan district to the rates which were in force up to April, 1898, when the Tariff Association was dissolved. The result of the decision of the Exchange will be to increase card rates from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent., according to the reductions which have been made since the breaking up of the Tariff Association. The increased rates went into effect yesterday and will apply to all business written hereafter. The companies were forced to raise the rates because they found that they could not pay their losses and expenses out of the premiums received at the reduced rates. Last year was a hard season for all the companies, the fire losses being exceptionally It was predicted by insurance men yesterday that the action of the New York underwriters would be followed by increases in Philadelphia and Chicago, in each of which cities the insurance companies suffered a net loss of over \$1,000,000 last year.

The Tariff Association dissolved in April, 898, in consequence of the cutting of rates by pertain companies in violation of agreement. The Fire Insurance Exchange was formed in

March, 1839, and the rates which were adopted by it were from 10 to 30 per cent, less than the old card, the greater reduction being general. In spenking of the advance in rates yeste day, W. W. Underhill of the United States Insurance Company, said:

"The action taken to-day merely restores the full rates in effect when the Tariff Association dissolved, by revoking the discounts. The action was taken because the experience of the past year has demonstrated that the business cannot be done at the reduced rate with profit to the companies. The business done during the last year has been at heavy loss to the companies, and it became absolutely necessary that they should receive more income in order to meet their losses and the expenses of the business. Last year was one of the worst in the history of the fire insurance business, and this year has not started out much better. The increase was due to the operation of the first law of nature, and is a measure of self preservation. The suggestion did not come from the Committee on Rates, as premium changes usually do, but the subject was brought up by one of the members, and was adopted unanimously."

During the time that the lower rates were in effect, many property owners took out policies for from three to five years. These will

in effect, many property—owners took out poli-cies for from three—to five years. These will continue in force at the premium at which they were written. There were more fires with heavier losses last year in New York than in many years before, the losses to insurance companies being greater, by over 50 per cent, than the losses in any one of a dozen years past, and the pay-ment of these losses, with rates so low, hit all the companies very hard.

WARNS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Ex.-Gov. Churchill of Arkansas Says That

Expansion Is Good Party Doctrine. LITTLE ROCE, Ark., Jan. 10.-Ex-Gov. Churchill, who has given the expansion question much thought and whose views thereon have attracted wide attention, has given out the following statement:

Hearing on the Charges Against Him Was to Be Set for Jan. 30.

Deputy Attorney General Coyne arrived from Albany yesterday to consult with members of the City Club active in pressing the charges against District Attorney Gardiner and with Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, who is to assist in the presentation of evidence. After the conference it was said that the Attorney General was anxious to have the matter disposed of as soon as possible and as it was understood that the District Attorney was able to be at his office, having so far recovered from the effects of his recent injury. Commissioner Wilcox, who is to hear testimony, had been requested to set down the case for Jan. 30.

Except for a few hours on Monday District Attorney Gardiner has not been at his office since Dec. 29, when he secidentally broke a rib in a fall. After two weeks' treatment his surgeon removed the plaster onst made necessary by the injury, but vesterday the cast was restored and on the advice of his physician, Dr. Sayre, the District Attorney went back to his country home in Garden City for additional treatment and rest. According to Acting Dis-District Attorney was able to be at his office, treatment and rest. According to Acting Dis-trict Attorney McIntyre he may not be at his office for several weeks.

FROM FRESH FRUIT.

The citrates, tartrates, etc., extracted from pure fruits, act on the system with the same. ABBEY'S the salt con-

SALT tained in the cures and prevents Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Depression, Rheumatism. 8 ty of fresh

fjuices of fresh fruits. Constipation, These salts are the foundation of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. The scarci-6+0+0+0+0+0+0 fruits in winter time

makes Abbey's Effervescent Salt all the more necessary to the health.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt. All Druggists.

25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle. Send two 2-ct. stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year. The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

Dept. G 13 Murray St., New York.

COL. THOMPSON'S MISSION.

TO TEACH TRADE UNIONISTS TO RESPECT LAW IN THE SOUTH.

Proposes to Make It Impossible for Professional Labor Leaders to Throttle the Industrial Progress of the Section-How the Trades Unions Treat the Negroes. Col. N. F. Thompson of Huntsville, Ala., Secretary of the Southern Industrial Convention, a body formed to promote the business and industrial interests of the South, is in New York. Col. Thompson's general mission in life is to further a better mutual understanding in the brotherhood of man. He thinks black men and whit men, the capitalist and the laborer, free men and labor unionists, need an accurate and large comprehension of the interrelationships and interdependence in organized society to make civilization the success it might be, and he is ready to do his part in bringing that about. It is one of the functions of the organization of which he is Secretary to aid in this work and by so doing to advance the prosperity of the South, both in business way and industrially. Col. Thompson considers himself a friend of labor, but he is down on strikes and boycotts and wants men who join in them brought to realize that whether they have the power to knock a man down on the street of not they have not the right to do it. He and the body of which he is Secretary propose to make it impossible for a misled unionism to throttle the industrial progress of the South, by awaken ing in the Southern communities a sentimen which will take the labor of the section away from demagogues, whether labor leaders or politicians Black labor is the reserve capital of the South Col. Thompson says, and the South wants it to remain available for the development of the cour try. The blacks are more inclined than they once were to turn from politics to industrial activity They have better opportunities now for industria training than Northerners, in general, according to the Colonel, and they are menaced in their right to enjoy the fruits of industry by the white unions

to enjoy the fruits of industry by the white uniona. These, Col. Thompson said, are already discriminating against the black man. They do not wanthim in their unions, and they do not wanthim in their unions, and they do not wanthim to work on his own account. Where they are in position to influence mumicipal governments they demand that negroes be not employed on public works. In many places in the South, he said, negroes are not only found working with other men at carpentering and building, for instance, but many of them are in the contracting business on their own account. They are satisfactory to the Southern people, who wish to employ them and the Colonel and his associates aim to encourage that wish, and the possibility of gratifying it is the great work of developing the industrial and commercial possibilities of the Southern States Thompson was a Confederate, but that doesn't count with him now.

dom." he said, "and now we intend to see that he has the chance to enjoy it. He got his political freedom and he is going to have his industrial The Southern Industrial Convention wants

The Southern Industrial Convention wants further to better relations between the business communities of the North and South. It had a session last fall, when it was organized, and has another in the spring at Chattanooga. Col. Thompson was instrumental in organizing it, and he was influential in securing the passage by Congress of the law creating the Industrial Commission. He was for five years Secretary of the Board of Trade of Johnstown. Pa. He has written for daily newspapers and trade journals on the resources of the South, and he has made himself active generally in economic progress. He deems it of prime importance that the men who

Recently by Two Yale Men. New London, Conn., Jan. 10.-Experiments with a submarine are lamp, the invention of F. G. Hall of Dansville, N. Y., and J. E. Burdick of New Haven, Yale men, were made here this afternoon before Baron made here this afternoon before Baron Fergen, representing the Russian Government, at the whart of the New London Electric Company. The conditions of water and sky were not of the best, but the experiment was satisfactory. The arc lamp was used under water by William Young, a diver, who found various small objects upon the river bottom. Clam shells thrown into the river were easily discernible by aid of the lamp.

Gwydir-McLaughlin.

Miss Agnes Cectifa McLaughlin, sister of John J. McLaughlin, engineer of Queens county, and City Magistrate James F. McLaughlin, was married to John L. Gwydir in St. Monica's Church in Jamaica vesterday morning by Father M. J. Dennison. Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, sister of the bride, was bride-maid, and Charles McLaughlin was best man. The ushers were Joseph G. Mathews and Dan-tol Chardie, Is fel Gwydir, Jr

Jennings-O'Gorman.

Robert E. Jennings, President of the Spaulding & Jennings Steel Works of Jersey City was married yesterday to Mrs. Elizabeth H. O'Gorman, the widow of the late Dr. O'Gorman of Newark, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Stein, at St. Bridget's Church in Newark. The bride was unattended. William J. Moran was best man, and John D. Battin and Robert O'Goriran were

Ormabee-Putnam. The wedding of Miss Edith Lawrence Putnam, daughter of Charles Franklin Putnam of Fitchburg, Mass., to Malcolm Hammond Ormsbee, son of Herman W. Ormsbee, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Frank E. Williams, 137 Henry street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church.

Robinson-Abell.

Miss Alice Louise Abell and Eugene Nugent Robinson were married yesterday in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first street and Broadway. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew A. Tavlor, rec-tor of the church, assisted by the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. Father Paschal of the Fran-ciscan monastery at Washington.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Isabelle Fowler and Dr. Henry Farrer Owsley took place

restorday afternoon in the Collegiate Durch Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth stree. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kitt-redge, Dastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, performed the ceremony at 4 o'clock.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Jervis National Bank, who was indicted for emerging \$54,000 of the bank's funds, pleaded guilty gesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Thomas and was remanded until Friday for sentence.

The Arts beines, The first league announces a course of free lectures by Mr. John Beverley Robinson upon the subject of Architectural Designing from a practical standpoint. The lectures will be allustrated by steroption views. The first lecture of the series will be on Friday and the following lectures on consecutive Fridays thereafter at S.P. M., at the half of the League, Fine Arts building, 216 West Fiftyseventh street,

The 1990 1990 The **Purchasing** Agent

for one of the large brass rolling mills in Connecticut had a "mighty hard time" with his stomach. "I used to get up in the morning feeling 150 years old," he said, "and at meal time I felt faint, but still I

had an insatiable appetite. I was cross and irritable. I didn't take any interest in business or anything else, and finally I got so bad I had the jaundice and was as yellow as sulphur. I was getting to be a perfect wreck and I didn't care so very much whether I lived or died. It was at this point that I began using Ripans Tabules, but before I had used three dozen my natural color began to return. All my stomach trouble has disappeared and now I consider myself well.

WANTED :—A case of bad health that RIPANS will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word RIPANS on the package and accept no substitute. RIPANS, 10 for 5 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be malled to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Bhans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

BABY LOST FROM A DRY GOODS STORE. RIGHT TO TRADE IN STOLEN BADGES.

With a Bill for Board. Lizzie Caton, who is just four and a half years old and whose home has been in Maspeth. Queens borough, vanished from Ridley's department store in Grand street on Tuesday afternoon while her foster mother, whose name she bears, was shopping there. The police were asked to find her yesterday and a by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion to general alarm was sent out. The police have ascertain if the order can stop all illegal traffic ace learned that a saleswoman who attends the soap counter on the first floor saw a child whose appearance resembled little Lizzie's, except that she had on a different colored hat,

ists. The prices, Mr. Hunter said, were fair. The bidding became spirited only when the Postmasters' series of stamps was offered A five cent Baltimore stamp, date 1846, black on white, on original letter, went to Dr.

black on white, on original letter, went to Dr. W. C. Bowers of Bridgeport, Conn., for \$255; a five cent Brattleboro, Vt., stamp, date 1846; black on buff, with small red pen marks, to Dr. Bowers for \$350; a five cent red New Haven stamp, 1845, to Dr. Bowers for \$350, and a strip of three New York stamps on original cover, used in Boston, slightly creased, to H. C. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., for \$18 each. The Scott Coin Company bought a New York stamp signed by Robert H. Morris, the signature running downward, for \$24, and one in which the signature ran upward, for \$10.

There are about three thousand lots in the collection, and it took. Mr. Hunter thirty years to gather them. The sale will be continued to-night and on Jan. 16, 17 and 18.

No Strike of Street Cleaners.

Andrew J. Lusk of the Executive Board of the organization of sweepers in the Street Cleaning Department announced yesterday that there will be no strike of drivers, hostlers, or sweepers on account of the alloged gries, and the succeeded temporarily by Ignatius Minkenberg of Chicago. Andrew J. Lusk of the Executive Board of that there will be no strike of drivers, hostlers, or sweepers on account of the alleged grievances of the street cleaners. Lusk says that the Executive Committee had a meeting late on Tuesday night and decide! to leave the matter in the hands of John F. Carroll, and depend upon his influence to bring about a remedy.

She Was Being Taken Home to Her Parents | Order of the Loyal Legion Testing It by

Prosecuting a Dealer. Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market police court vesterday held David Proskey, manager of the New York Coin and Stamp Company at 853 Broadway, in \$200 bail for trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The prosecution of Proskey is being undertaken as a test in the insignia of their organization.

Members of the order have only a life interest in the badges, and may not dispose of them. At death the badges revert to the order. Each badge is numbered and in many Northern and Western States it is a misdemeanor to buy of sell the badges. Magistrate Pool, as a member of the New York State Commandery, has taken great interest in the question as to whether or not the same ruling can be enforced in this State. In the case at issue. Dr. Stephen G. Cook of 111 West 12th street lost his badge. numbered 6,237, in December, 1898. On Dec. 17 last year he received notice from Recorder A. A. Blakeman of the New York Commandery. that the missing badge was exhibited in Proskey's showcase. He saw Proskey, who said that he would have to pay \$11 if he wanted to get the badge back. Proskey refused to take \$3 and the police were then called in with the result that Proskey has been ordered to turn over the three Loyal Legion badges he possessed to the court. One of these was stolen from Dr. Whitehead of Walden, N. Y., some time ago. The other belonged to a member of an Illinois commandery and had also been

stolen from its owner. Proskey argues that his firm had brought the badges at pawnbrokers' sales and that it considers itself as much entitled to deal in those insignia as in any others. To his own knowledge, he says, decorations of the foremost Eurorean orders were often sold or nawned by their owners and he dees not think that the Loyai Legion baiges necessarily must have been stolen. Pending the decision of the case the three badges are retained by the po-

OBITUARY.

Philip Bissinger, a diamond merchant who had been in business in John street since 1853, died in his apartments at 19 East i hirty fourth street, yesterday after a short illness. He was one of the founders of the Germania Life Insurance Company, the German American Bank, the German Pire Insuran e Company, and the German Hospital and for over twenty-five years was President of the German Savings Bank. As President of the German Societyel the city of New York he was ex officio a member of the State Commission of Immigration from 1865 to 1870. His zealous effects to aid and protect Germaniumi grant prompted the bestewal upon him by the Emperor of the Order of the Crown. Once he expelled a tempsylvania Railroad agent from Castle Garden, then the depot for arriving immigrants, and Precident Secti swere out a warrant for him. When a marshal attempted to serve the warrant Mr. Bissinger is said to have torn it up and to have thrown the piaces at the officer. At an ther time the State Commission was ordered to pay to the city \$8,000 principal and \$6,000 interest for a part of Ward's Island to be the site of an asylum for insane immigrants. The commission had no available fundspand to prevent the serie us trouble then the amount of the principal. The amount was afterward repaid. Mr. Bissinger is said to have nelaof the principal. The amount was afterward repaid. Mr. Bussinger is said to have notelatives in this country. He leaves a large estate. He was 73 years 1d.

Col. Aaron D. Hope died yesterday at his home in Roselle, N. J. agred 83 yests. He received his miditary title during the Civil War by appointment as Lieutenant Cobnelon Governor Charles. S. Olden's staff. He founded Hope's Express which operated over the Delaware Luckawanna M. Wester, Parkand and nor the Central Rail. which operated over the Delaware Lackawanns and Western Radroad, and over the Central Rail

Interest on Covernment Deposits. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 Representative Levy of New York introduced a bill to-day instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to charge interest

on deposits of internal revenue receipts

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.



Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical house wives, and wide awake people generally, the best cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms.

The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural of cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principal of

" the cup that cheers, but does not incbriate,"

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimula-tion it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after-effects. Of course, only a first class cocoa, such as Van Houten's will work in the aforesaid manner. That cocoa has been described as "A trium; h of science?" Intely pure, entirely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one cent per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it is a triumph of science!

HAVE YOU TRIED

VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?